

1/21

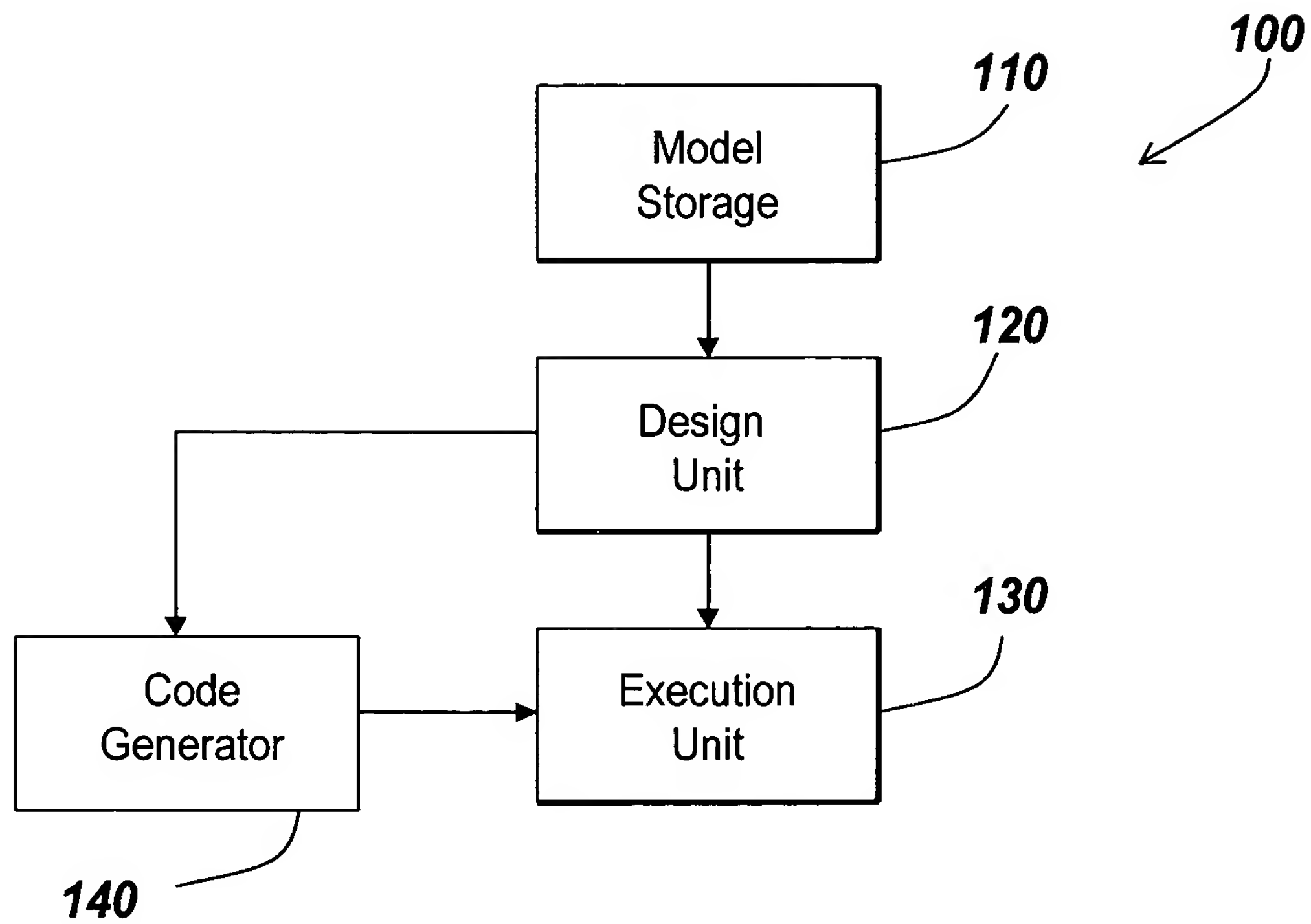


Fig. 1A

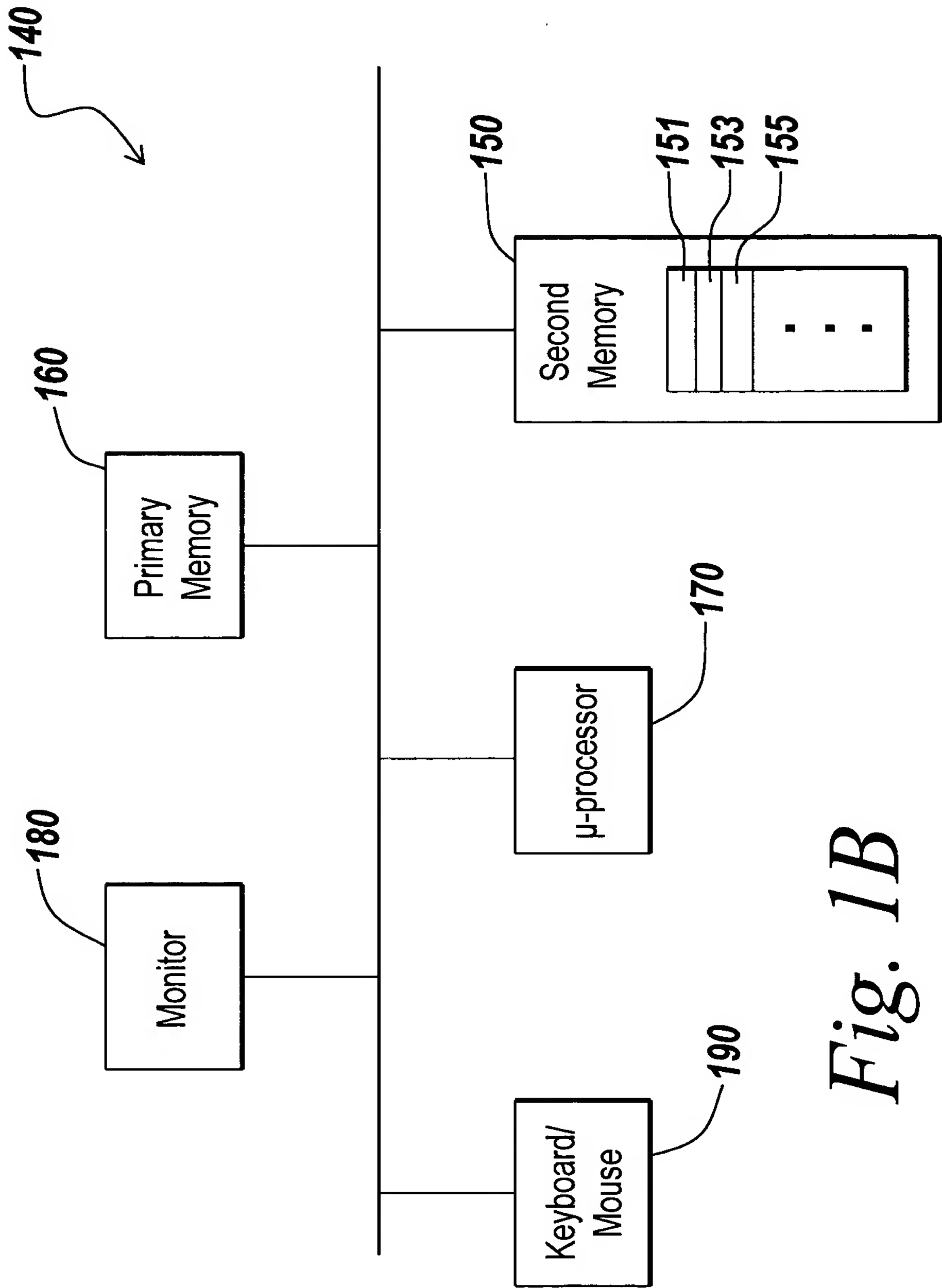


Fig. 1B

3/21

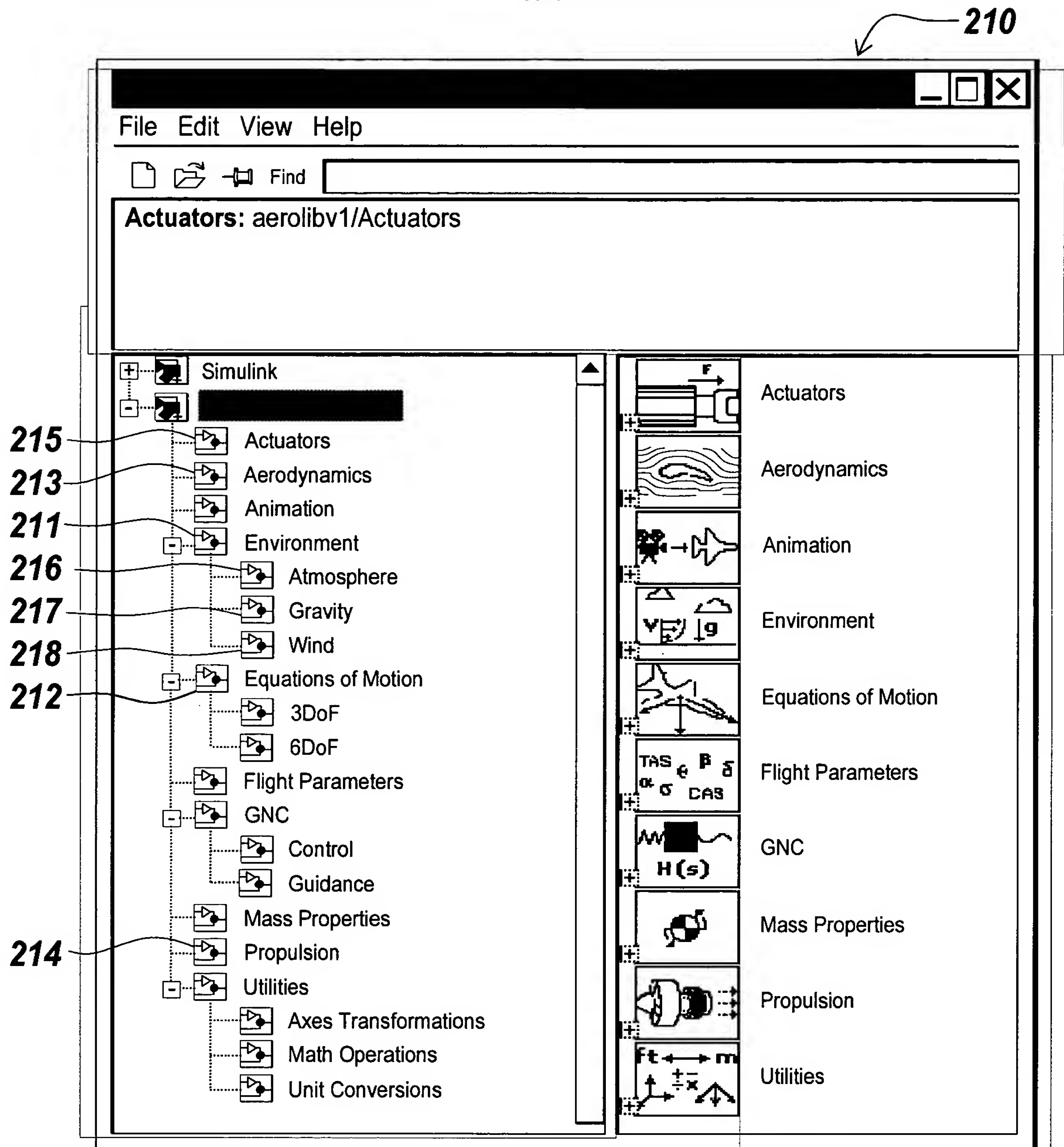


Fig. 2A

4/21

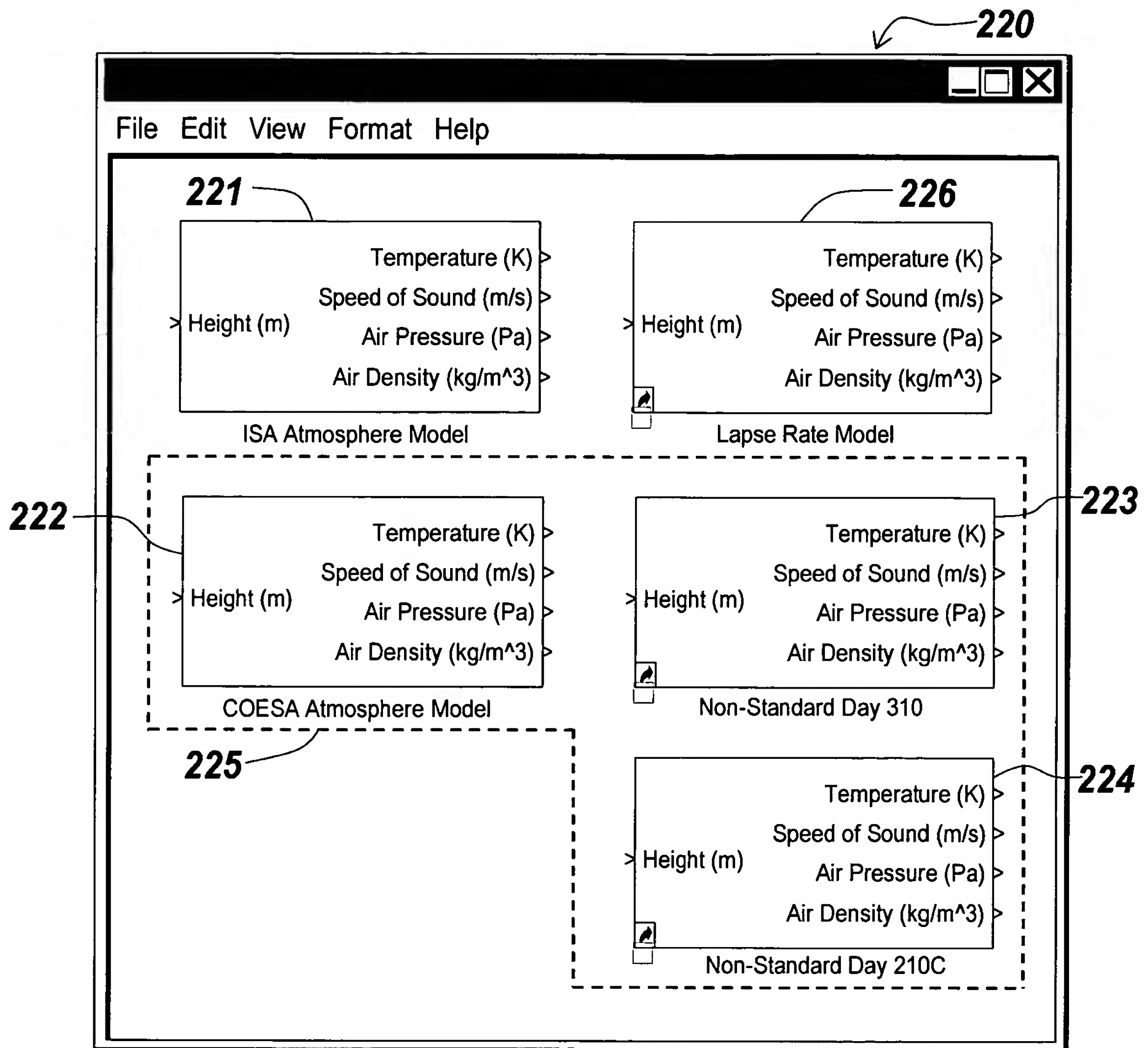


Fig. 2B

5/21

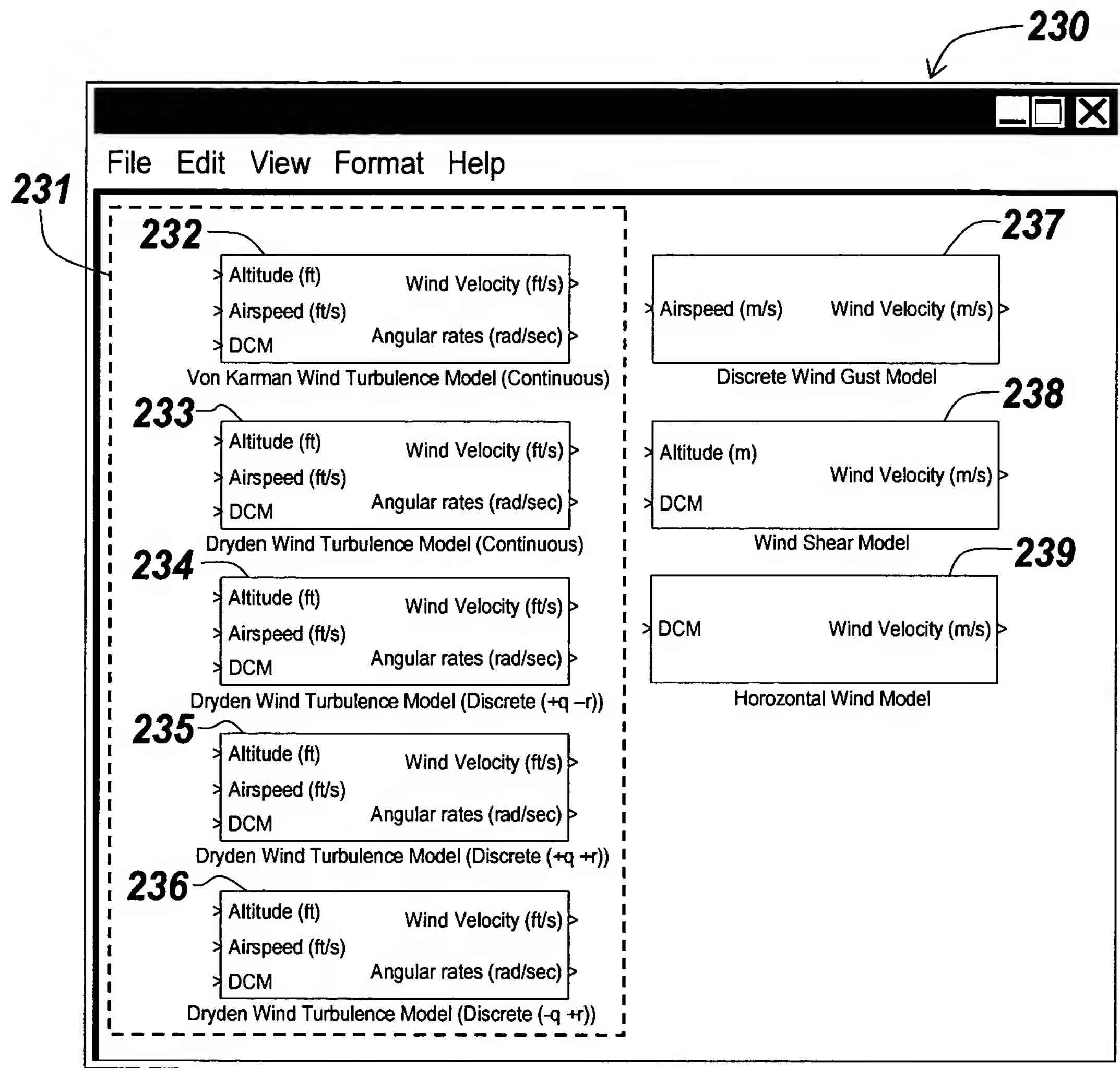


Fig. 2C

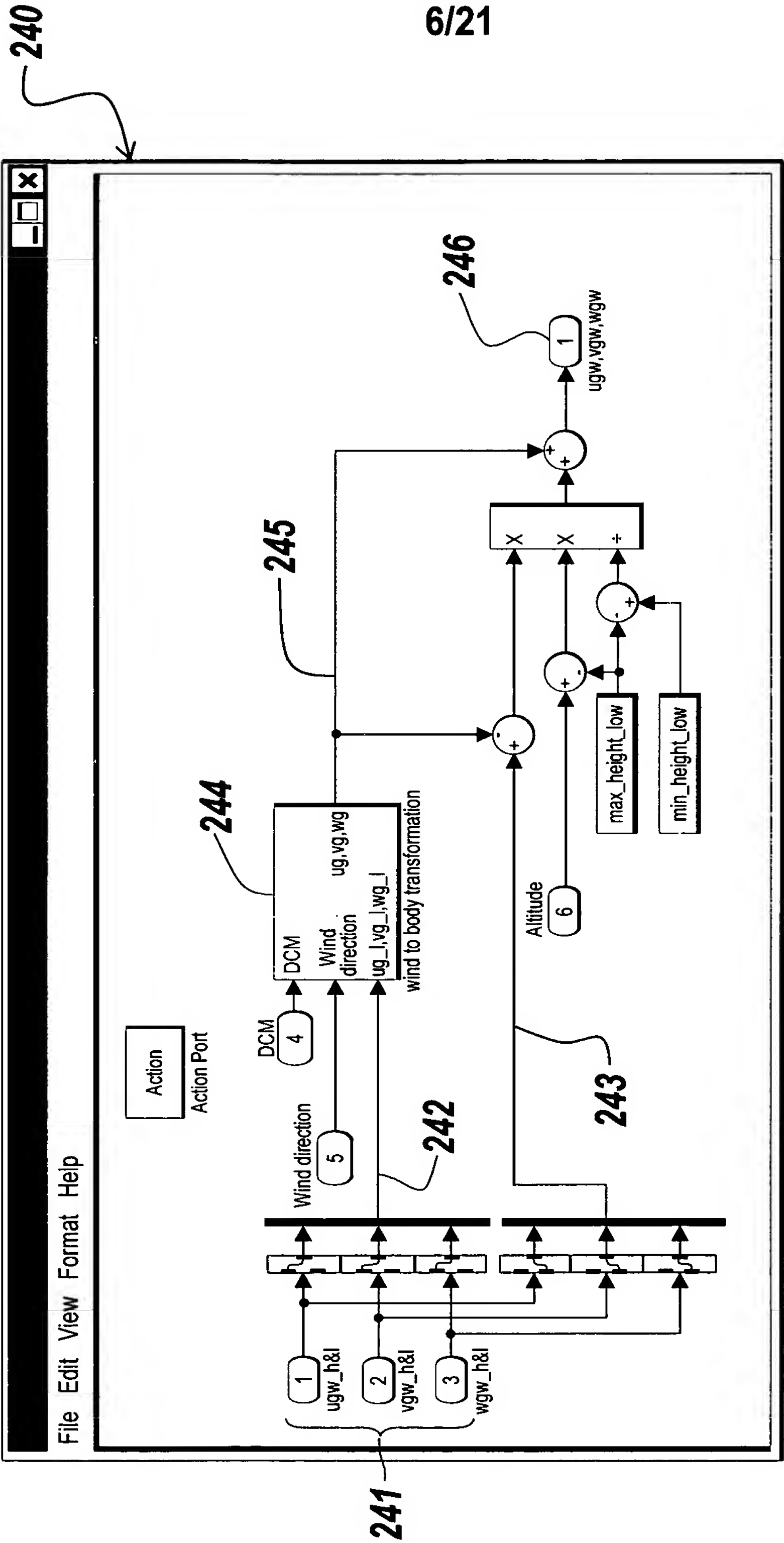


Fig. 2D

7/21

250

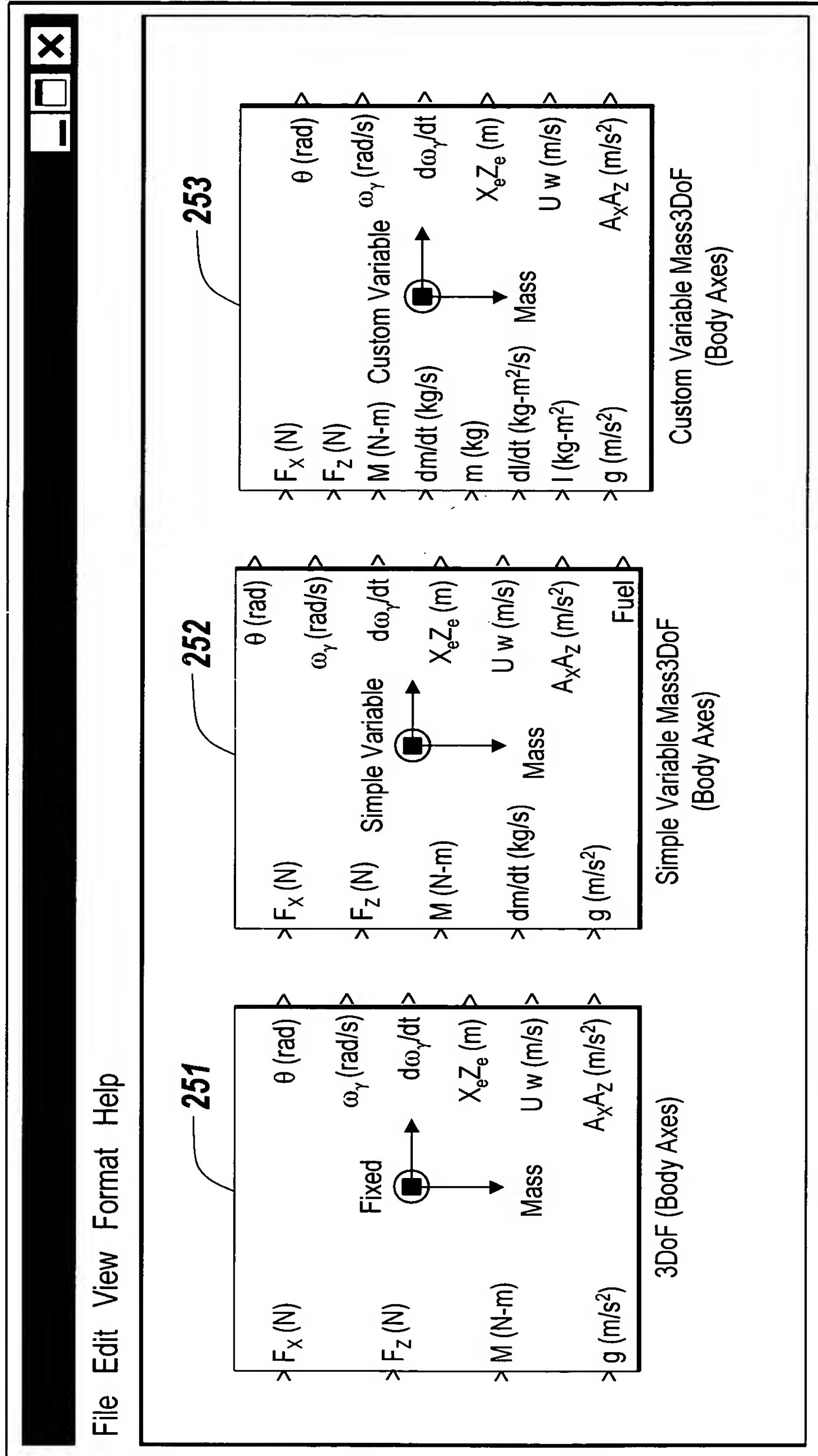


Fig. 2E

8/21

260

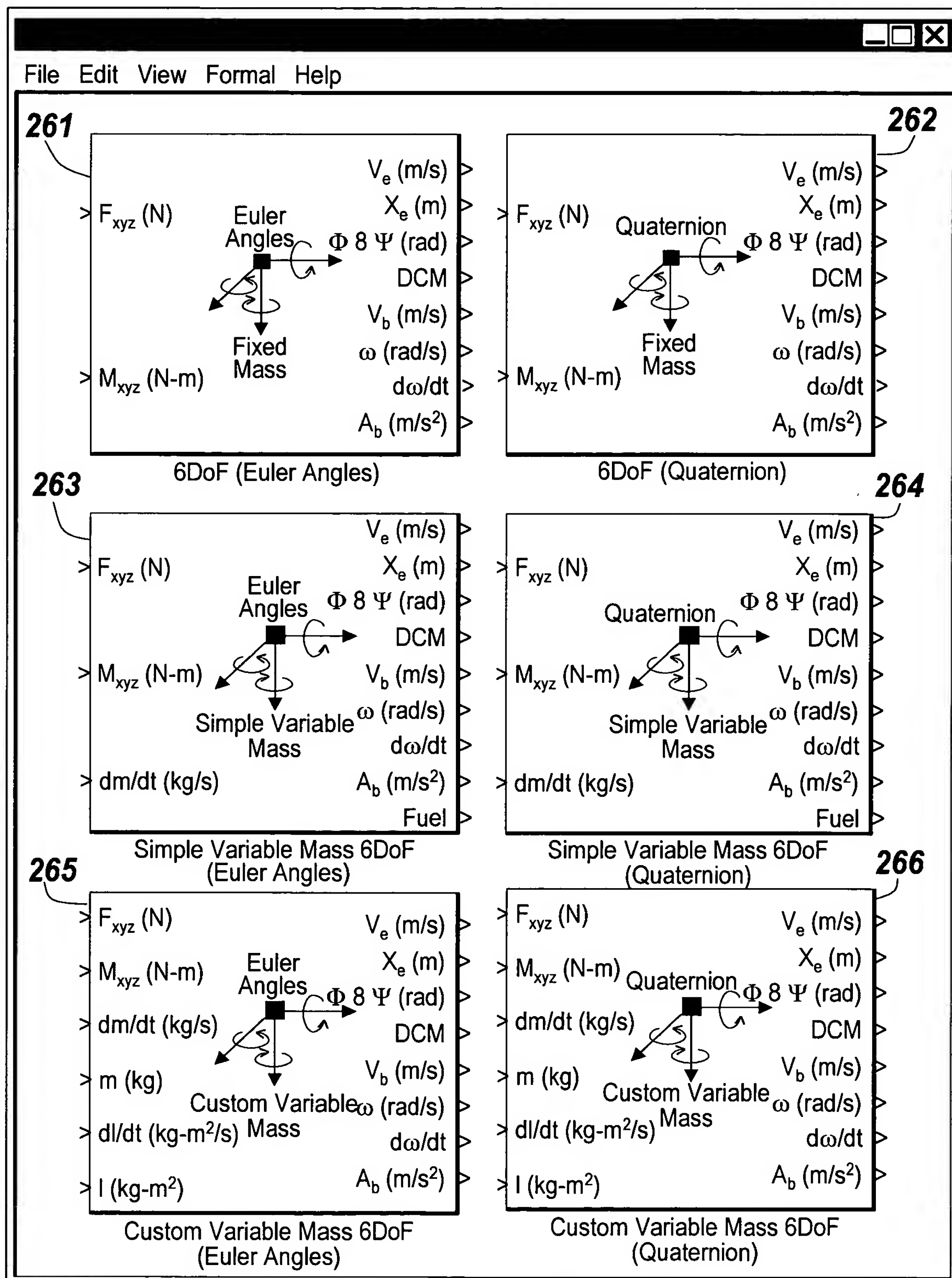


Fig. 2F



10/21

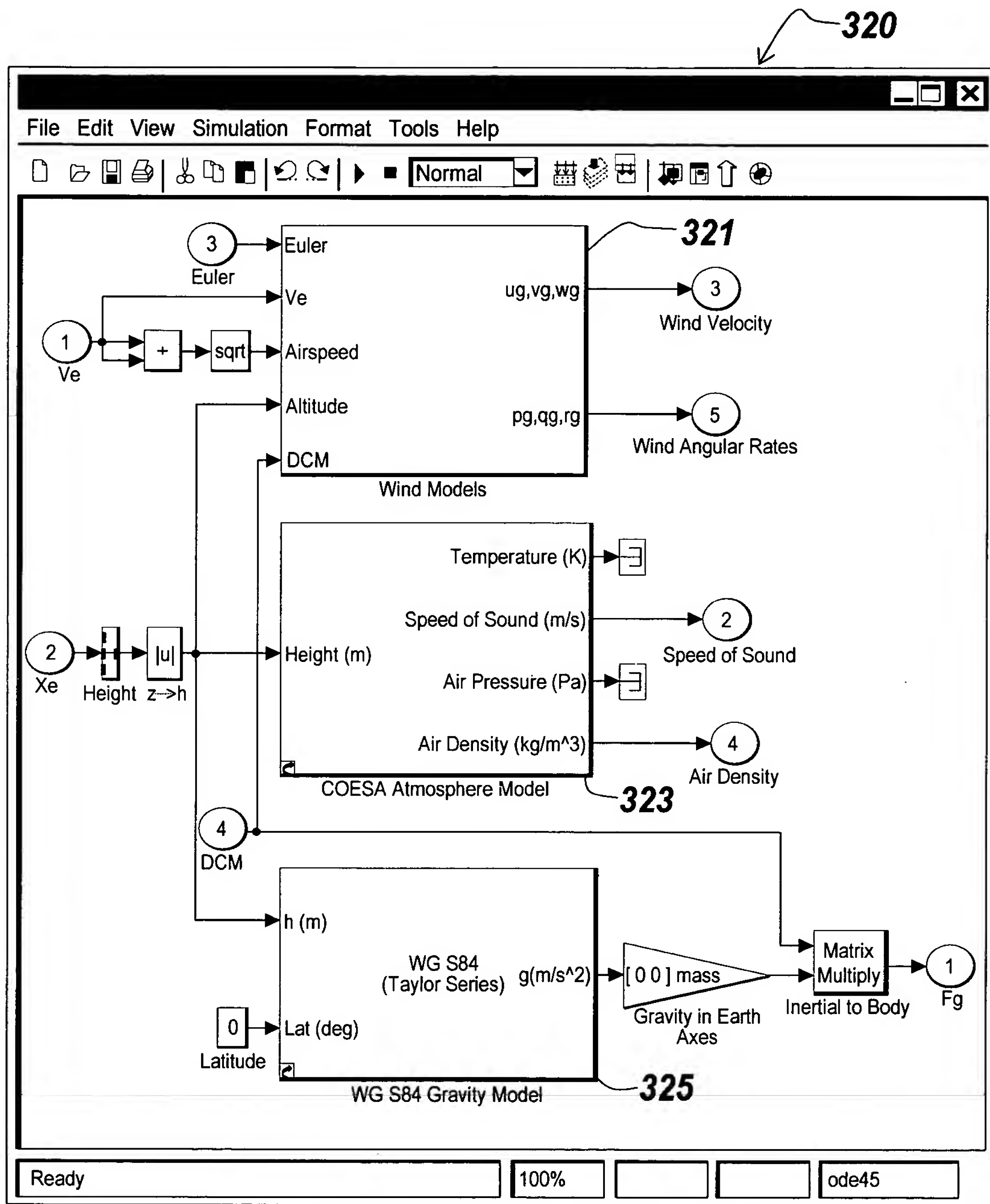


Fig. 3B

11/21

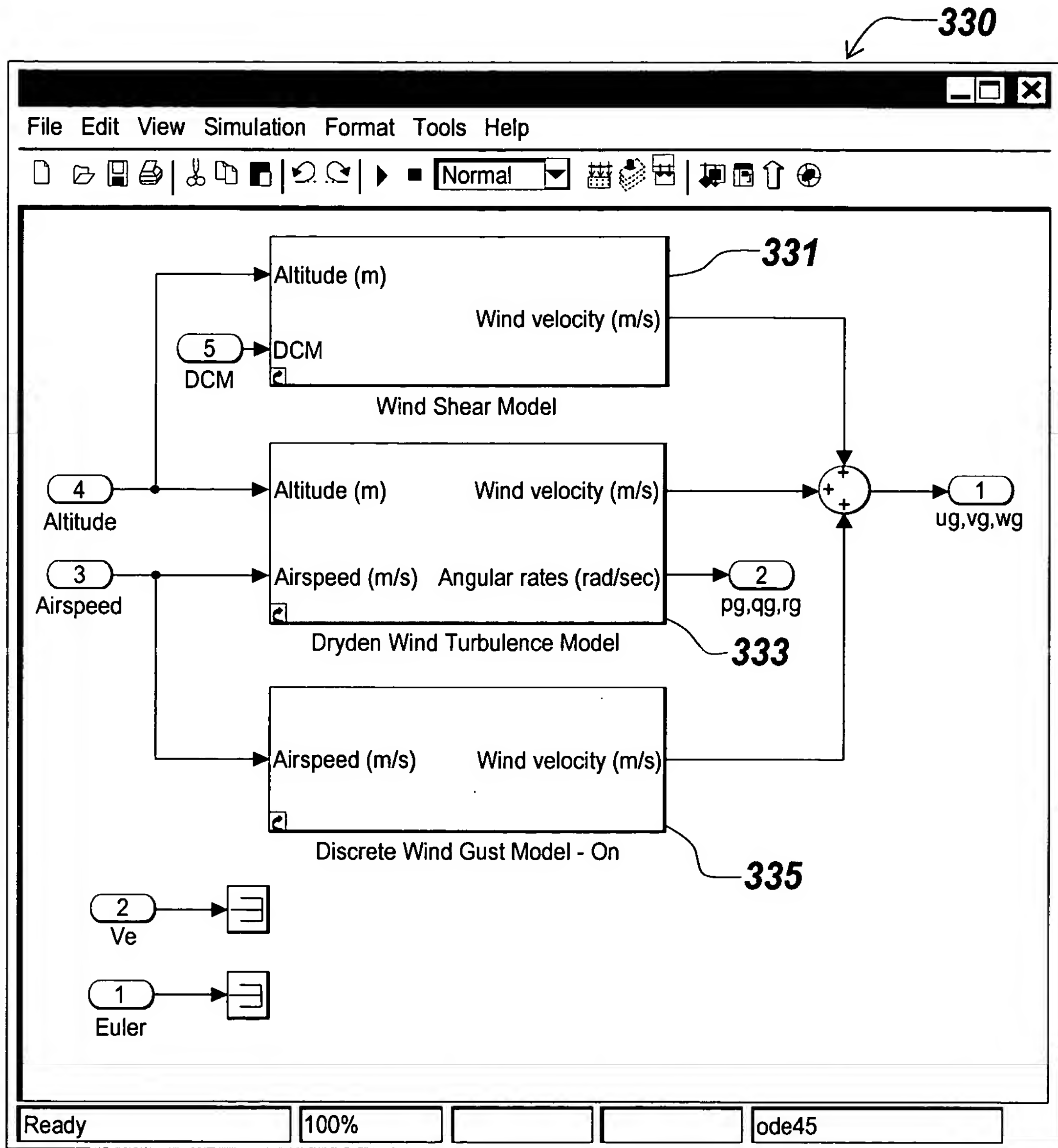


Fig. 3C

12/21

410

Atmosphere Model (mask)

Calculate various atmosphere models including 1976 COESA-extended U.S. Standard Atmosphere, MIL-HDBK-310, and MIL-STD-210C. Given Geopotential altitude, calculate absolute temperature, pressure and density using standard interpolation formulas.

The COESA model extrapolates temperature linearly and pressure/density logarithmically beyond the range

$0 \leq \text{altitude} \leq 84852 \text{ meters (geopotential)}$

The MIL specifications are not extrapolated beyond their defined altitudes which are typically

$0 \leq \text{altitude} \leq 80000 \text{ meters (geometric)}$

Depending on the given information either density or pressure is calculated using a perfect gas relationship.

The unit system elected applies to both input and outputs.

Parameters

Units: Metric (MKS)

Specification: 1976 COESA-extended U.S. Standard Atmosphere

Action for out c

MIL-HDBK-310

MIL-STD-210C

OK Cancel Help Apply

411

413

Fig. 4A

13/21

420

Wind Turbulence Model (mask) ☐

Generate atmospheric turbulence. White noise is passed through a filter to give the turbulence the specified velocity spectra.

Medium/high altitude scale lengths from the specifications are 762m (2500 ft.) for Von Karman turbulence and 533.4 m (1700 ft.) for Dryden turbulence.

Parameters

Units:

Specification:

Model type:

Wind speed:

Wind direction:

Probability of failure:

Scale length at medium/high altitudes (m):

Wingspan (m):

Band-limited noise sample time (seconds):

Noise seeds [ug vg wg pg]:

☒ Turbulence on

OK Cancel Help Apply

420

423

Fig. 4B

14/21

430

The image shows a software dialog box with a title bar containing a close button (X). The dialog box is titled "3DoF EoM (mask) (link)". Below the title bar, there is a text area containing the description: "Integrate the three-degrees-of-freedom equations of motion to determine body position, velocity, attitude, and related values." Below this, there is a section titled "Parameters". The "Parameters" section contains several input fields and dropdown menus. The "Units:" field is a dropdown menu currently set to "Metric (MKS)". The "Mass type:" field is a dropdown menu currently set to "Custom Variable". The "Initial velocity:" field is a text input field containing the value "100". To the right of the "Initial velocity:" field, there is a dropdown menu with two options: "Fixed" and "Simple Variable". The "Initial body attitude:" field is a text input field containing the value "0". The "Initial incidence:" field is a text input field containing the value "0". The "Initial body rotation rate:" field is a text input field containing the value "0". The "Initial position (x z):" field is a text input field containing the value "[0 0]". The "Gravity source:" field is a dropdown menu currently set to "External". At the bottom of the dialog box, there are four buttons: "OK", "Cancel", "Help", and "Apply".

3DoF EoM (mask) (link)

Integrate the three-degrees-of-freedom equations of motion to determine body position, velocity, attitude, and related values.

Parameters

Units: Metric (MKS)

Mass type: Custom Variable

Initial velocity: 100

Fixed
Simple Variable

Initial body attitude: 0

Initial incidence: 0

Initial body rotation rate: 0

Initial position (x z): [0 0]

Gravity source: External

OK Cancel Help Apply

Fig. 4C

15/21

440

6DoF EoM (Body Axis) (mask)

Integrate the six-degrees-of-freedom equations of motion using an Euler angle representation for the orientation of the body in space.

Parameters

Units: Metric (MKS)

Mass type: Fixed

Representation: Simple Variable
Custom Variable

Initial position in body axes [x0, y0, z0]:
[0 0 0]

Initial velocity in body axes [U,v,w]:
[0 0 0]

Initial Euler orientation [roll, pitch, yaw]:
[0 0 0]

Initial body rotation rates [p,q,r]:
[0 0 0]

Initial mass:
1.0

Inertia:
eye(3)

OK Cancel Help Apply

Fig. 4D

16/21

450

×

6DoF EoM (Body Axis) (mask)
Integrate the six-degrees-of-freedom equations of motion using an Euler angle representation for the orientation of the body in space.

Parameters
Units: Metric (MKS)
Mass type: Fixed
Representation: Euler Angles 451
Initial position in Quaternion
[0 0 0]
Initial velocity in body axes [U,v,w]: 453
[0 0 0]
Initial Euler orientation [roll, pitch, yaw]:
[0 0 0]
Initial body rotation rates [p,q,r]:
[0 0 0]
Initial mass:
1.0
Inertia:
eye(3)
OK Cancel Help Apply

Fig. 4E

17/21

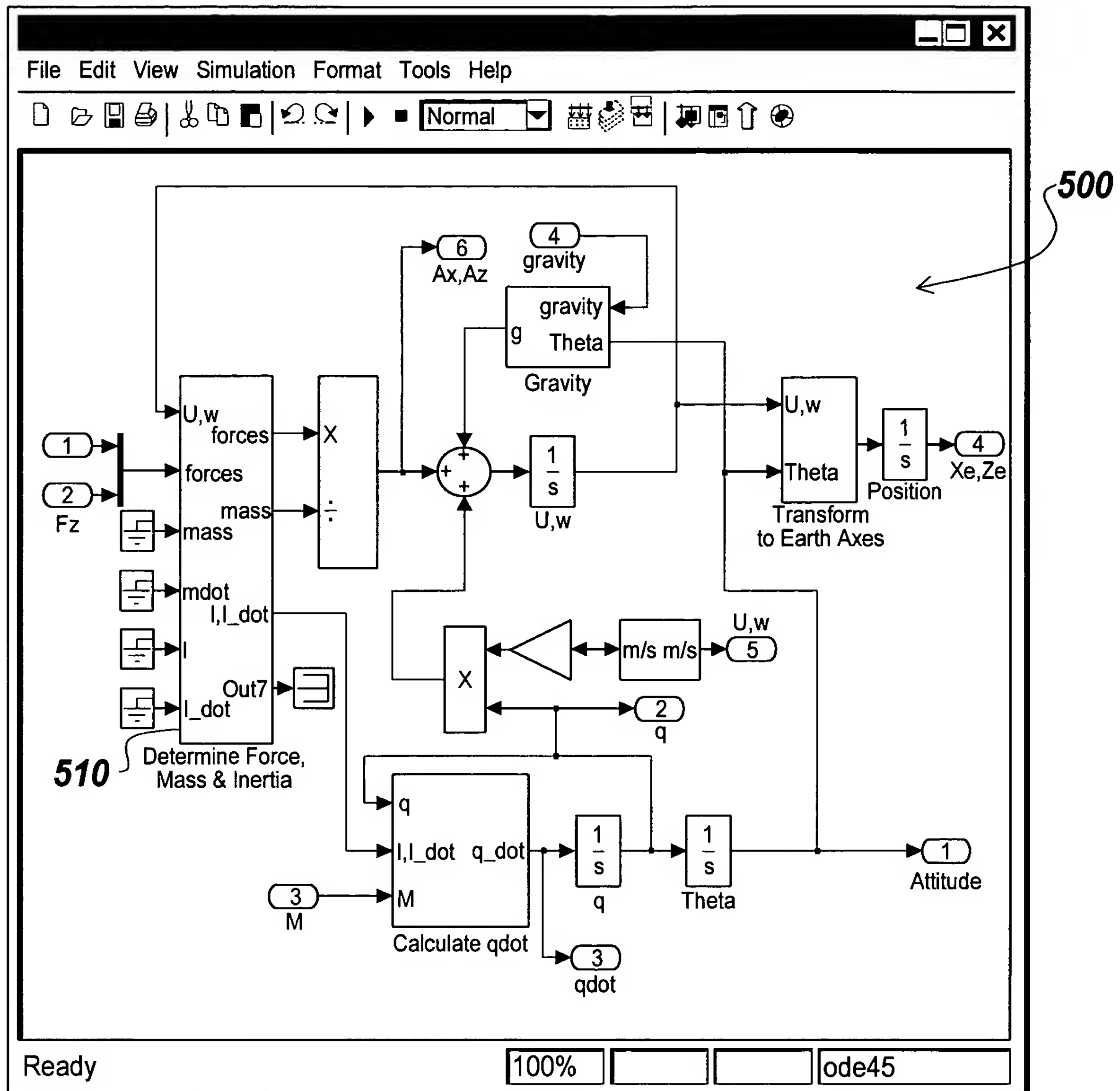


Fig. 5A

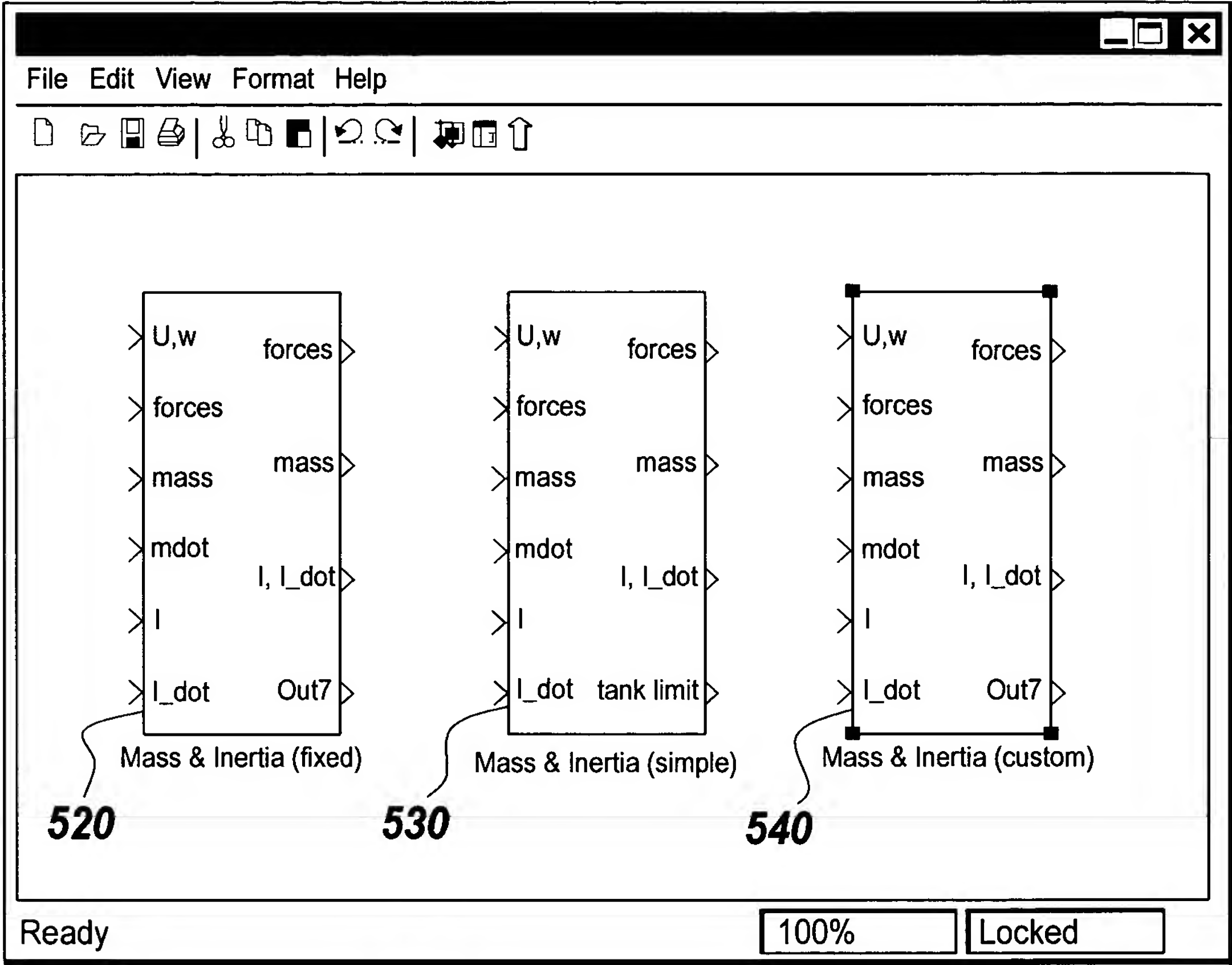


Fig. 5B

19/21

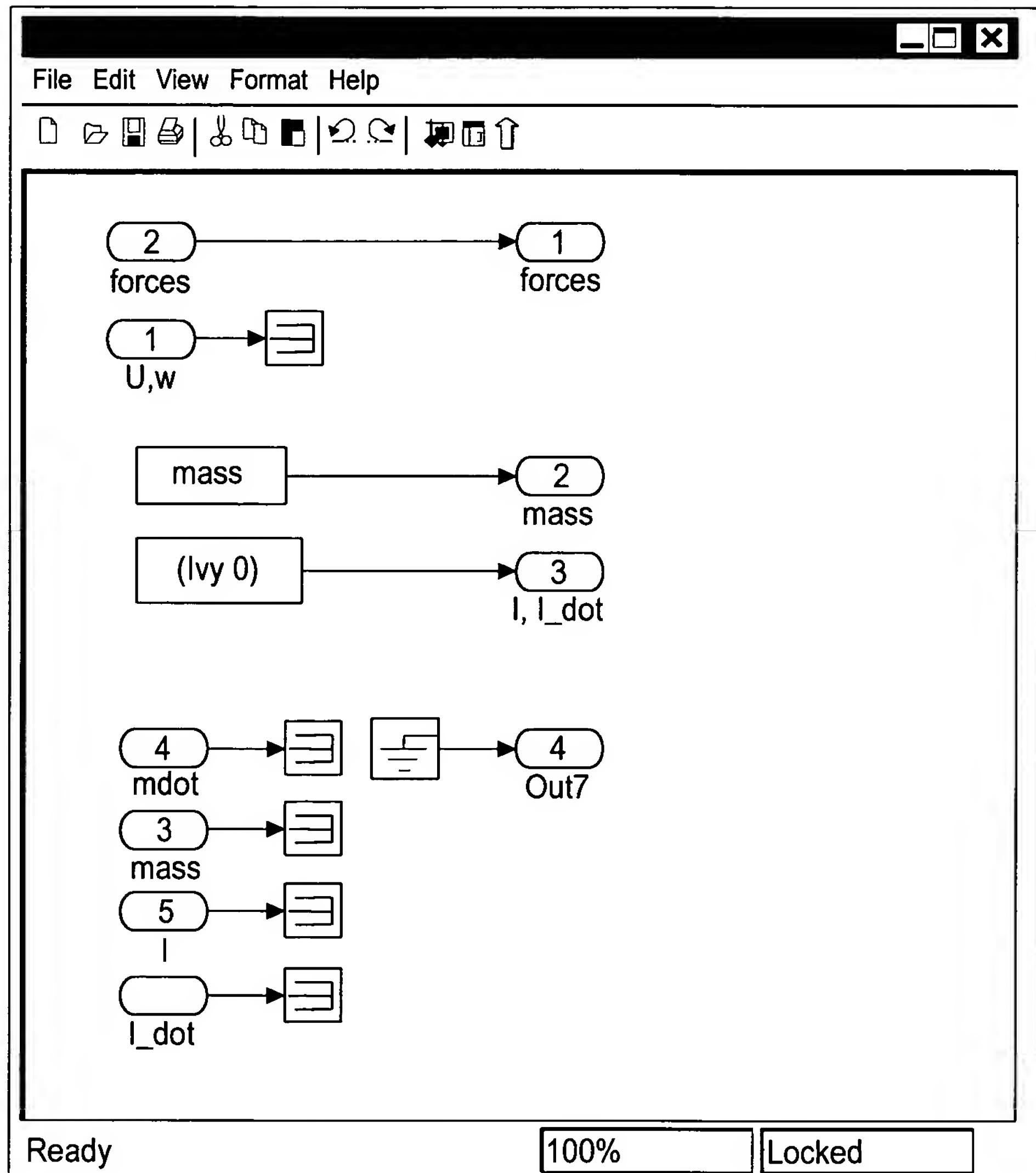


Fig. 5C

20/21

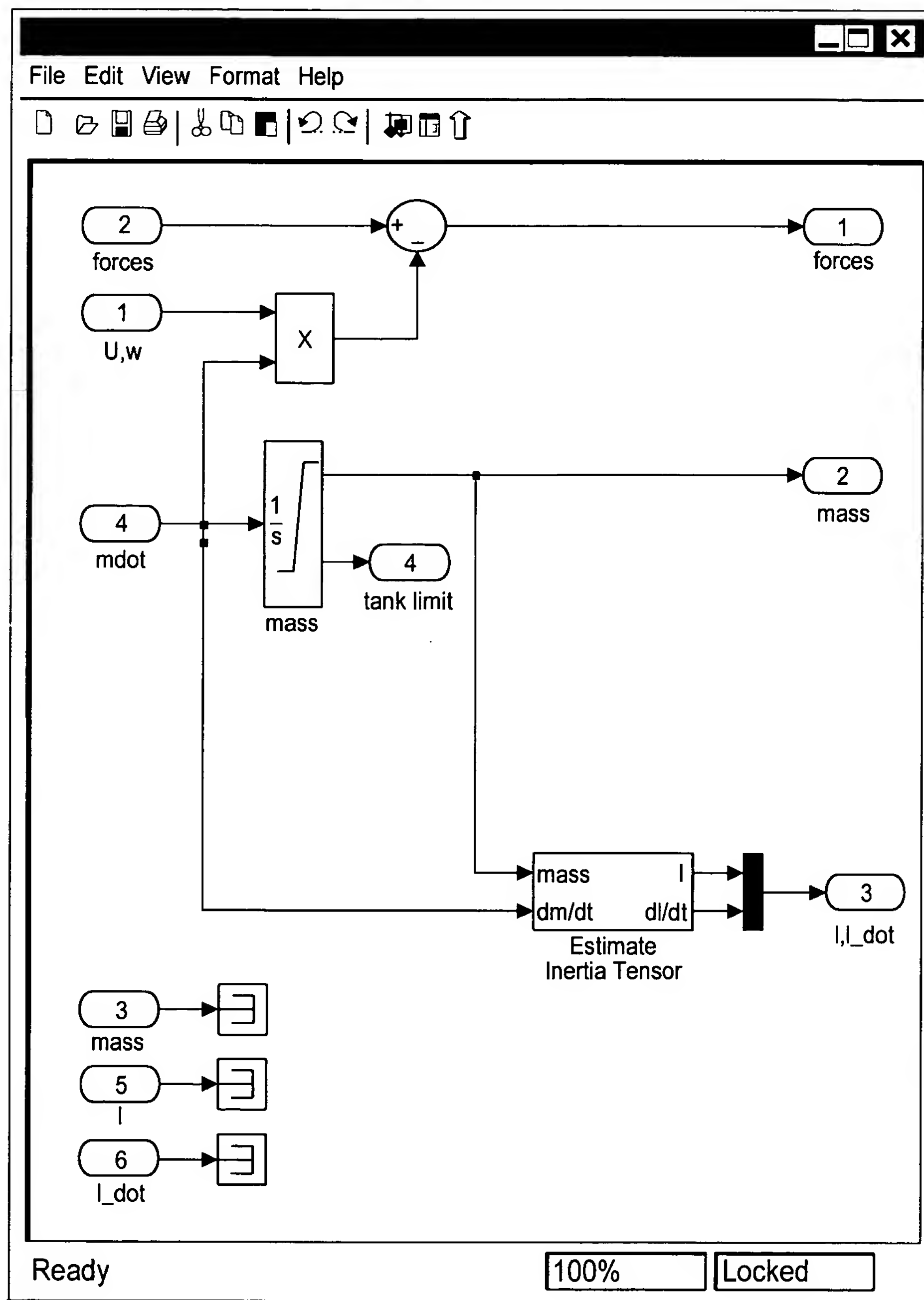


Fig. 5D

21/21

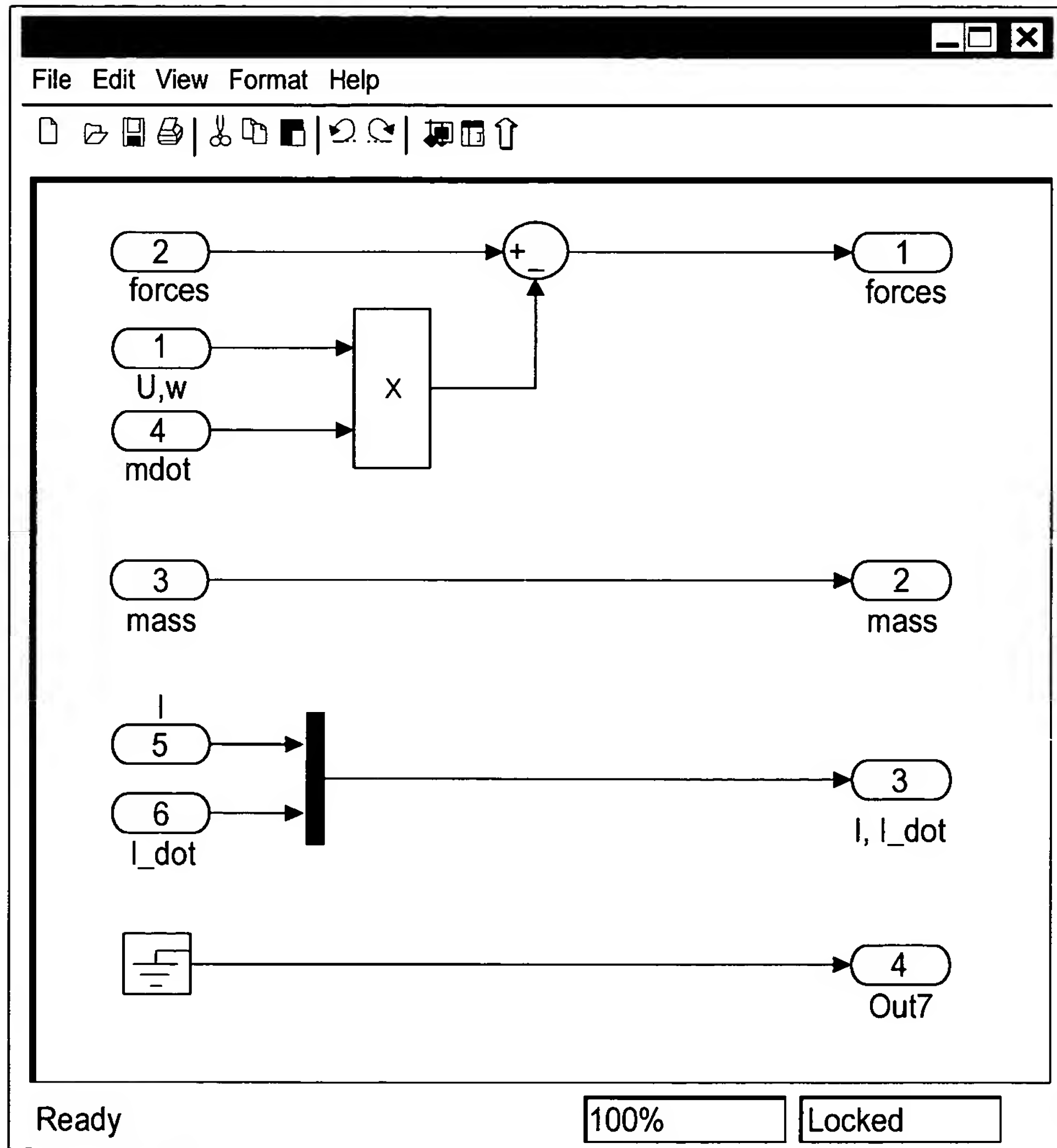


Fig. 5E